

## When a Bargain Is Not a Bargain

"It Makes No Difference What You Were, It's What You Are To-day," Good Motto for Bargain Hunters—Fake Medicine in "The Home of Truth."

By SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS.

NO. VI.  
For womankind the word "bargain" has an irresistible appeal. Adventure tangles in it. There is something of the stimulus of the chase in that eager search through the newspaper columns for exceptional opportunities of squeezing a dollar out to something more than one hundred cents. The big advertisers, and particularly the great stores, have let themselves be carried to extremes in response to this demand. It is no uncommon matter to find a composite advertisement made up almost wholly of "bargain offers." One might well believe that some of our stores to-day are carrying on not a business but a philanthropy. The bargain hunter who tests that philanthropy, however, will do well to keep her eyes wide open. It is full of pitfalls.

Real bargains unquestionably exist, and this is the time of year when they are found. Unforeseen weather conditions may keep clothing which ordinarily would be seasonable inert on the shelves. Changes in style may leave a dealer with an overstock which must be cleared off. Odd lots, unusual sizes or remnants of the season's trade may usurp space so urgently needed that it is advisable to sell at cost, or even below, rather than hold the goods. But these conditions are the exception. That form of bargain sale is all too common which is used as a clearance of old stock quoted at "values" which are not in the goods.

Beware of that word "value" in an advertisement. It, with its aliases "made to sell at," "worth," "sells elsewhere at," etc., is intended to convey a great deal, but in fact means nothing more than the dealer's arbitrary opinion, genuine or fictitious, of the article. This brings me face to face with a puzzling phenomenon of modern store advertising. Any one of our standard big stores may fairly be said to be 99 per cent—yes, 99 per cent plus—honest in its dealings with the public. Yet, by an unhappy perversion of policy, the typical honest store selects its less-than-one-half per cent of dishonesty to play up in its announcements. By exaggerated claims in conspicuous print it invites the public inside its doors, where, apart from that small percentage of taint in the "special" announcements, it proceeds to sell them honest goods at an honest price. Every professional shopper in New York has had the experience of finding an article on a bargain counter "marked down" to \$1.05 and subsequently purchasing the identical article a few counters away in the same store for \$1. If that is sound business policy, then the public is sillier than the most cynic philosopher has ever dared to claim!

A WALL STREET PARALLEL.  
Except in standard goods, there is no such thing as a constant value. Let me borrow a parallel from Wall Street. Suppose a brokerage firm were to advertise to this effect:  
BARGAIN!—NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R. STOCK.  
—BARGAIN!  
Worth \$100 Per Share.  
WE ARE SELLING THIS MAGNIFICENT STOCK, VALUED AT PAR, at Fifty-four Dollars—\$54.00—Fifty-four Dollars.  
SPECIAL—THIS WEEK ONLY.  
How long would that firm continue to do business? Not as long as it takes a horse-laugh to travel from one end of the Stock Exchange to the other. Yet New Haven has sold at par and far beyond. It may well sell again at that price. That, however, does not establish its present value. Nor does what an article of merchandise sold for—or failed to sell for—before Christmas establish its value in January. Stocks and stockholders are alike in this respect: their value is what they will sell for to-day.

To Mr. Louis Heilbroner, an experienced clothing man and a careful student of advertising, I am indebted for the following advice which every shopper ought to carry pasted in her shopping-bag:  
"When you see a suit advertised 'Value \$30.00; Now \$15.00,' don't ask yourself 'Is this worth \$15.00?' Ask 'Is it worth \$30.00?' If it is not, you have been tricked into that store under false pretences. You'll be safer elsewhere."

Just now the advertising world teems with these dubious formulas of "value." The following, all culled from the advertising of reputable stores, may stand as examples:  
\$5.00 CORSETS AT \$1.97.—SCARFS WORTH \$2.50 AND \$3.00 AT \$1.20.—\$35.00 SUITS AT \$24.50.—\$3.50 HANDBAGS AT \$1.95.—WOMEN'S HOSE, VALUE \$1.50, PRICE 95 CENTS; and so on, through page after page.

Now, I don't say that every one of these claims is untrue. I simply say that, in the mass, they're incredible. The great merchants of New York as a body are too sound and skilful merchandisers to sell their goods systematically at less than actual value.

Contrast these unbelievable claims with this statement in the "copy" of a prominent clothing concern:  
SUITS THAT WERE \$8.50 TO \$10.50 ARE NOW \$7.50.

There is an honest statement by an honest shop. It doesn't claim that the values are \$8.50 to \$10.50. Very likely it has too much respect for its own professional ability to confess that it can't get value for its goods. It simply lays the facts before the public. And that shop—mark goods. It simply lays the facts before the public. And that shop—mark goods. It simply lays the facts before the public. And that shop—mark goods.

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## NEW HAT PROMISE WINS HIM FREEDOM

Husband Who Didn't Take Wife to Theatre Must Keep Millinery Pledge.

His promise to buy his wife a new hat gained Charles Hahn's freedom last night when he was arraigned in court before Magistrate Deuel on a charge of disorderly conduct. Mrs. Hahn was the complainant.

The prisoner is a retired saloonkeeper and lives at 2375 Second av. He arranged to take his wife to a theatre yesterday afternoon and went to the bank to get money. His return trip was punctuated by many stops at places similar to the one he formerly ran. When he got home his wife denounced him and departed. Hahn followed.

He kept right on following, even when the trail led him into the East 125th st. police station.

Mrs. Hahn was thereupon appointed a special deputy assistant probation officer to see that the mandate of the court was carried out.

## ERIE TIED UP FOUR HOURS BY A WRECK

Fire Follows Collision of Coal and Freight Trains—One Man Injured.

Ridgewood, N. J., Jan. 18.—Traffic on the main line of the Erie Railroad was tied up for four hours to-night by a freight wreck, in which one man was seriously injured. Several cars were thrown over a 40-foot embankment. Fire followed the wreck.

The wreck occurred at a point one mile east of Bohokus. An eastbound train, stalled because of the fog, was struck by a coal train of sixty cars. The engine of the coal train went through the caboose and demolished the next two cars, which were carrying oil. The caboose was rolled to one side and tumbled down the embankment, carrying with it Frederick Dillinger, of Matamoras, Penn., a brakeman. Dillinger was taken to the Suffern Hospital.

William Crane, engineer of the coal train, said that it was impossible to see twenty feet ahead and that he discerned no signal from the stalled freight. The engine was summoned, but it was several hours before the flames in the wreck were extinguished.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the wrecking crew cleared one of the westbound tracks, but the other three tracks were still blocked late 40-nights.

## ROBBERS FLEE STEAM

Four Retreat as Engineer Sends Scalding Shower.

Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 18.—The police force and constabulary and deputy sheriffs are searching in a dense fog for four highwaymen who held up a freight train just west of the Greenwich station at 7 o'clock this evening. Evidently for the purpose, no other being given, of robbing the train crew of their \$40 timewiches which the New Haven Railroad compelled them to carry.

To men, giving their names as John Peto, of New Haven, and James Williams, were caught riding on the train and locked up. Four men, one with a gun, are at large, having been seen to come toward Greenwich on the run. It was at first reported that a passenger train was held up, and it was known that an Adams Express train, heavily loaded with money, was due.

The engineer of the freight says he was stopped by the automobile shutting off of the air brakes. One brakeman said he found a gun in his face and kicked the holder off. The engineer describes four men with guns as running away, when the Adams Express steam gauges and shoved them off by a shower of steam.

## \$2,000,000 FIRE REVEALS WAR PLANT

Roebbling's Shop at Trenton Making Artillery Trace Chains.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 18.—An entire section of Trenton was almost wiped out to-night by a fire that started in the insulated wire department of the John A. Roebbling's Sons Company plant along the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The damage will amount to upward of \$2,000,000, and some estimates place it at \$5,000,000, although the officials of the plant say it is high.

The fire spread with amazing rapidity in the old building, which is known as the Buckhorn plant, and it soon had the large new plant of the I. W. D. in flames. This building was 300 feet long and employed upward of 600 men night and day. The entire Trenton fire department was called out, but no headway could be made against the flames, which spread as though they were feeding upon oil.

In less than an hour twenty-seven hundred in the vicinity were gutted, in addition to the two big mills. The flames spread to the John L. Mott plant, some distance away, but the damage there was slight. The New Jersey State fire department is at a hundred yards distant, and although at no time was the institution in danger the guards had much trouble in controlling the inmates.

The loss in buildings is estimated at about \$600,000, but the intricate wire machinery, the stock, valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the great contracts that the Roebblings had under way will have to be counted in the estimates.

Although the Roebbling officials have never discussed the character of the work that kept these two plants working night and day when the rest of the mill was working half time, it is a fact that they were making trace chains for the artillery of the French army. The chain was made of the wire of the Studebaker Company, but they were attached to gun carriages for the French army.

Help came from Camden, Bordentown and Princeton. Chief James W. Benner was probably internally injured, and sustained a fractured leg.

Charles G. Roebbling, president of the concern, who was early on the scene of the fire, said he was of the opinion that the fire started in an incense burner in the plant where 300 men were at work, and that there was no inflammable material or light near it.

Roebbling said the plant would be rebuilt in Trenton.

## WILSON MAY CUT PANAMA

Conditions at Home or Abroad Might Block Trip.

Washington, Jan. 18.—While plans for the President's trip to the Panama Canal and Pacific Coast are proceeding, the President made it clear to callers to-day that conditions at home or abroad might prevent his departure.

Invitations to speak on the way back from San Francisco are being answered with the statement that it may be impossible for him to leave Washington at all.

## SUNDAY & MONDAY THERE

Evangelist and Proud Father Call on President Wilson.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Jan. 18.—Sunday and Monday came together at the White House to-day, when Billy Sunday and several other Sundays called on the President, to be followed a short while afterward by Woodrow Monday and three other Mondays.

Monday, who comes from New Jersey, wanted the two little Mondays, whose names were Harriet and Woodruff, Jr., to shake hands with the President. He succeeded, and also obtained autographed photographs of the President.

## BARS BOXING AT SING SING

Golden Rule Brotherhood Votes Against It.

Thomas Mott Osborne, warden, said last night that there would be no boxing exhibitions for the benefit of the inmates of Sing Sing. He admitted he had no objection to the sport, but believed the holding of a match would result in matter to the executive committee of the Golden Rule Brotherhood, and its action in voting against it was called by the warden "the first big triumph of self-government at the prison."

Deputy Warden Johnson said that day last week a boxer, who represented himself as "Batling" Nelson, came to the prison and tried to make arrangements for a bout.

## Will Hasten the Frank Case.

Atlanta, Jan. 18.—Counsel for both state and defense in the case of Leo Frank, under sentence of death for the murder of Mary Phagan, are expected to co-operate in efforts to have the United States Supreme Court advance for hearing Frank's appeal from Federal Judge Nathan's decision denying a habeas corpus writ. The case was docketed by the court to-day.

## SING SING'S SHOPS SHOW NEW SPIRIT

Tribune Reporter Describes His Second Day in Reformed Prison.

AS PRISONER, GUIDES INVESTIGATING PARTY

Sees Meeting of Neighbors in "Solitary" Brought About by Voice.

The Tribune publishes to-day the second instalment of Mr. Lewis Wood's impressions, gained in the course of three days spent in the garb of a convict at Sing Sing.

Mr. Wood made no effort to deceive either guards or prisoners. This was thoroughly understood between him and Warden Osborne before the latter gave him permission to become a cell inmate. The convicts—lifers and short-termers—knew that he was a newspaper man; knew this, and apparently, did not resent it. What this reporter has written reflects truly—as far as he can tell—the attitude of the convict toward Thomas Mott Osborne's humanitarian regime "up the river."

By LEWIS WOOD.

I spent my second day at Sing Sing with the "Auburn boys," who had been sent to Ossining from their own prison to study conditions. It was a relief, after a night in the cellhouse, to be with these men. The cellhouse had left a mental scar.

The Auburn men were a picked lot—representative of what can be done with the most "rebellious" convict—I quote the word. Because I single them out is no reason for imagining that I consider them superior to many of the others. I happened to be thrown closely with them. That is all. They exemplify what can be done by a rule of humanity and common sense. It is a hackneyed saying that you can lead most men but cannot drive them. There never was a better demonstration of this than among the Auburn seven now "visiting" at Sing Sing.

These men can eye you straight when they talk. There is nothing of the traditional look of the thief or murderer about them. They seem like strong fellows, the sort that make good soldiers. One of them was a soldier once. He happens to be most prominent in Auburn's Mutual Welfare League.

They are sincere to an astonishing degree. When they describe talking to some one on a subject near to their hearts they say: "The tears came to my eyes. I just couldn't help it."

They say it just as simply and easily as you remark to a waiter, "I'll have the potatoes French fried." Men don't talk that way outside of prisons. On the outside they're gloomed and varnished. But these men, caged together, go back to the simplest things.

## Talk Man to Man.

These men talk to you actually man to man. Two hours after I left them on Sunday was called to lunch in a university club, in the Forties. My host disappeared for a moment, and I sat thinking of the men I had left back at that great brick wall. At the next table sat a corner store man. One stretched in his chair, puffing a smoke ring toward the ceiling.

"I bid two on diamonds and was almost set," he laughed.

Can you imagine anything more banal? Just two hours earlier I had been sitting with a group, huddled on prison cots. The group was discussing the parole bill. One, a clean-cut fellow, was talking; the others listened, tense, earnest.

We were up at the dormitory then, 200 of us. The dormitory is where they put the overflow from the cellhouse. It's a part of the chapel. I was propped up on a cot. Gathered around me was a man who was telling me some things I wanted to know were fifteen convicts. Some peered over the shoulders of others in their effort to hear. Smoke hung in a blue haze, a corner store man with the blackest hair and the heaviest eyebrows I ever saw was playing a guitar.

"We can never forget we're in," said this man. He takes care of the flowers. "No, never," he said. "I'll tell you why. Do you remember what your man tells you when you ask him how long a bit he has to do?"

And then I did remember. The answer would be, "Two years, five months and so many days." Or "Eight years seven months and fifteen days." They never forget the "and days."

## Yeggman Tells Story.

A yeggman with a steel-shod jaw and eyes that peered from jutting brows broke in:

"You see that little white house up on the top of the mountain yonder?" I pointed toward the Hudson. "When I was here in 1903 I always said to myself that when I got out I was going to build a corner store here at the prison and see what it looked like. I used to think and think of that. After a while I knew that what I wanted was not so much to look at the prison, but just to get out and get up to the day I'm sprung."

I made some notes in the cellhouse the first night, but Friday and Saturday I couldn't make any. There were so many men I wanted to talk to. One reason they wanted to talk to me was because of the messages they wanted to send to the outside world. I made at least ten engagements I didn't, and couldn't, keep. The men's eagerness for publicity stuck out everywhere. They want visitors to come and see Sing Sing. They want to talk with them. No feature of Warden Osborne's whole plan has done more to gain him the respect of the men than his attitude on this point. The men don't fear visitors. They don't fear that one from the outside will say they have too many privileges and that the prison is "crazy." They are anxious for

## NORDICA WILL UP AGAIN

Probate in New Jersey.

Freehold, N. J., Jan. 18.—Although Justice Lehman, of the New York Supreme Court, reserved decision Friday on a motion made to restrain George W. Young from taking any further steps here for the probate of the will of his wife, Mme. Lillian Nordica, Young again moved to-day for the probate of the instrument filed in the county. Under the chief beneficiary, while under the one filed in New York made in 1914 the banker inherits nothing.

At the hearing to-day it was decided that the first thing that must be established to the satisfaction of the court is the fact that Mr. Young is a resident of New Jersey. He says he lives at Deal. At the request of counsel the hearing went over until Thursday.

## MEXICO CITY THREATENED

Villa Troops Entering the Capital, Oregon's Army Due Soon.

UNREST SPREADS ALL OVER REPUBLIC

Gutierrez Plot to Overthrow Villa and Join Carranza Revealed.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 18.—General Obregon, of the Carranza forces, is expected to enter Mexico City this week, possibly to-morrow, although the most conservative element is inclined to the belief that his entry will not take place for several days. With General Villa's forces already entering the capital, a battle is likely to ensue.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 18.—Mexico City is threatened with an upheaval at any moment by reason of the chaotic conditions following the withdrawal of Provisional President Gutierrez, who, with 5,000 troops under the command of Minister Palafox, a former Zapatista leader, has taken up a position at a point not designated in the dispatches to the State Department, awaiting the first new turn of affairs.

There has been much disorder in the city, and the State Department is also informed that there have been numerous arrests and some executions. However, the State Department received official confirmation of the deposing of Gutierrez in a dispatch dated yesterday at 9 a. m., which said:

"On the night of January 16 the convention formally deposed the provisional President and itself assumed charge of the government. The president of the convention, General Roque Gonzalez Garza, was named Executive by the convention."

"It is reported in Mexico City that about 5,000 troops and the Ministers of War, Government and Public Instruction went with the provisional President. The city is reported to be quiet and well protected. There have been some arrests and executions for disorders."

## Business at a Standstill.

In Mexico City, according to the latest dispatches, all business is at a standstill, stores and shops being closed, and great uncertainty prevails as to which faction eventually will control the capital.

From other quarters of the republic have come other dispatches tending to show that the unrest prevailing in the capital city is duplicated in many other sections of the war ridden country. An undated dispatch from Mazatlan relates that nine railway bridges between Navajoa and Mazatlan have been burned and the opposing troops of the Constitutional and Conventionalist armies are engaged at Navajoa.

## Villa Due in Capital.

General Villa, commander in chief of the forces controlled by the convention in session at Mexico, was due to reach the capital to-night to assist Roque Gonzalez Garza, selected by the convention as temporary executive to succeed General Eulalio Gutierrez.

There has been no confirmation of reports that Villa and Zapata have broken off friendly relations. Villa is said to have a formidable army assembled. As part of the garrison remaining in the capital is said to be a force of 2,000 men, the two leaders soon will be put to a practical test.

The belief prevails that General Gutierrez, with the 2,000 troops accompanying him from Mexico City, unopposed by the Carranza forces, is endeavoring either to join General Obregon and the Carranza element or to set up an independent faction. Light was thrown on the conduct of Gutierrez to-night by the receipt here from Vera Cruz of copies of letters said to have been exchanged between Gutierrez and Obregon and Candido Aguilar, dated January 7, approximately the time when Gutierrez announced to the convention that he was working on plans for the pacification of Mexico. The letters, which were said to unite with General Obregon and Aguilar in deposing General Villa from control of the convention forces.

## JEROME TO RUSH THAW

Connecticut and Massachusetts To Be Avoided by Automobile Which Will Bring Prisoner Back to Face Conspiracy Trial.

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 18.—In an effort to frustrate any attempt which may be made on the part of Harry K. Thaw to prevent his being brought back to the jurisdiction of New York State, Sheriff Hornbeck, representing William Travers Jerome, will to-morrow morning leave this city with the prisoner in his custody. The pair will proceed from here to Concord, Vt., and thence to New York, so that Thaw will have no chance to obtain writs of habeas corpus in either Massachusetts or Connecticut, which would delay or prevent his being returned.

According to the decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court a month ago, Thaw's stay in New Hampshire has officially ended, and he must prepare to be extradited. In this case the only question to be decided by the court was whether the ordinary comity between states in extradition proceedings should be observed. It was decided that it should, and accordingly Thaw was ordered returned to the state where he has already stood two trials.

In the custody of Sheriff Hornbeck he will be rushed across the border so that no opportunity will be given for him to hold up the case through legal technicalities. As soon as he arrives in New York he will be brought to trial on a charge of conspiracy in making his escape from the institution eighteen months ago.

Although Sheriff Hornbeck is officially representing Mr. Jerome, the latter was recently appointed a deputy Attorney General, his commission to remain in force until Thaw is returned to the jurisdiction of New York. His connection with the case, with which he has been so long associated, will not end there, for he has been named by Attorney General Woodbury to represent the prosecution in the conspiracy trial which is to follow Thaw's return to the state where the shooting of the first two trials, Mr. Jerome will be opposing the man whom he has fought and trailed from New York City to Canada.

## TAKE FIRST STEPS IN P. S. C. INQUIRY

Claims in to Reorganize Service Commissions.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)  
Albany, Jan. 18.—At the request of Governor Whitman a resolution providing for the investigation of the Public Service Commission by a joint legislative committee was introduced by Senator Elton R. Brown, the majority leader, to-night.

As exclusively announced in The Tribune two weeks ago, the object of the investigation will be to determine if one state-wide commission shall supplant two bodies now existing, to inquire into the workings of the commission generally, and to report to the Legislature any suggestions for legislation the committee may deem necessary.

Senator Brown explained that he expected the committee would complete its investigation and report to the Legislature by February 9.

The committee will be composed of four Senators and five Assemblymen. It will have special counsel, and power to subpoena witnesses, documents and other exhibits. Five thousand dollars will be appropriated for its expenses.

Senator Brown said the resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee, would be passed this week. The committee would be appointed and at work probably by Saturday. It will sit in Albany and New York.

There is another resolution, introduced by Senator Bennett, to investigate the Public Service Commission. Mr. Bennett will give way to the Governor's resolution. It is likely that Senator George F. Thompson, chairman of the Public Service Committee, will be the chairman of the investigating committee.

## Reorganization of the Board of Claims.

Reorganization of the Board of Claims, in accordance with the recommendation of Governor Whitman, would be provided for by a bill introduced to-night by Assemblyman Knickerbocker. It would empower the Governor to appoint three judges to serve on the new board, which would be known as the Board of Claims, and would authorize the Appellate Division in each judicial district to designate three Supreme Court justices to hear claims when such action was requested by the Claims Court.

Today's "Crimson" was just out when six of its staff raided the room of Richard Sanger, treasurer of "The Lamppoon," and hazed him in bed. Sanger had to summon a physician when they had finished. His room was wrecked.

"The Lamppoon" editors hastily gathered in conference and decided to retaliate by capturing "Crimson" neophytes. Kenneth Gilbert, of Orange, N. J.; William H. Meeker, of New York; and W. B. Turner, of Denver, were caught.

## HARVARD EDITORS ENGAGE IN BLOWS

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)  
Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 18.—After fighting by their editors along the Gold Coast "The Harvard Crimson" and "The Harvard Lampoon," a humorous weekly, broke off relations to-night. For the first time in thirty-five years the editors of "The Lamppoon" did not attend the annual initiation dinner of "The Crimson."

The papers have been traditional rivals, but to-day the first physical combat started when this morning's "Crimson" appeared as a comic paper. "The Lamppoon" said it was a joke. Among other quips, it announced that to-night there would be a seminar on comparative anatomy at the Old Howard Theatre, a burlesque house.

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## SHOTS SCARE THEATRE

As Man Falls Audience Chases and Catches Two Youths.

Patrons of Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre were thrown into a panic last night. Several shots were fired through the glass doors at four men who were entering.

One of the men, who in Bellevue Hospital described himself as Martin Sullivan, nineteen years old, of 418 East 29th st., fell with three bullets in his left hip. The others escaped.

About midnight the theatre audience joined in pursuit of two youths, who were arrested and locked up on suspicion. The prisoners described themselves as William McNamara, a teen-ager, and Henry Thompson, seventeen, of 332 West 17th st. On them were found two revolvers, one fully loaded, the other with three empty shells, the police say.

## TAX BOARD BILL DELAYED

Governor's Reorganization Measure to Go In To-day.

Albany, Jan. 18.—The bill designed to reorganize the Tax Commission and Governor Whitman's promised message urging its passage failed to reach the Legislature to-night.

The Governor had stated that both bill and message would be sent in to-night, but late in the afternoon he announced that his message was not completed. It probably will be sent to the Legislature to-morrow.

## Pluck Reported Taken.

To-night's official report is silent concerning the movements of the advance columns of the new army of a million men north of the River Vistula, a force which, army officers have professed to believe, was to be used in co-operation with the Grand Duke's troops in the Masuren Lakes region for a further invasion of East Prussia. This reticence is held by some military observers to lend support to the unofficial reports from the front that the Russians have reoccupied the city of Plock, on the north side of the Vistula, and have even crossed the river to the town of Gombin, seven miles to the south. One dispatch, dated Sunday, says the Russians have not actually occupied Plock, in Russian Poland, but no Germans have been there for a fortnight. A few German troops, according to the correspondent, arrived in Plock two

## RUSSIAN ARMY SWEEPS ON IN TRANSYLVANIA

Austrians Opposing Invaders at Watra Dorna and Jacobeny Trapped.

GERMANS IN POLAND SAID TO BE TRICKED

Unofficial Report States Czar's Army Is Now Behind Enemy.

MOVE WOULD MEAN RELIEF TO WARSAW

City's Defenders Retake the Trenches Captured on Bzura—Germans Shell Tarnow.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Petrograd, Jan. 18.—The Russians are sweeping on westward in Transylvania. While the second column is making the most of its capture of the Kirilababa Pass the main body of the army of invasion, which moved southward from Kimpoling, is fighting fiercely against the opposing Austrians at Watra Dorna and Jacobeny, southeast of Kirilababa, across the narrow projection of Bukovina at its southern tip.

The occupation of Kirilababa Pass opens the way for an advance either on Marmaros-Sziget or on Dees. The distance of the Russian advanced position from these towns is about forty miles.

The Austrians had made preparations to check the advance of the main column on Watra Dorna and Jacobeny, but the seizure of the Kirilababa Pass exposes the rear of the Austrian force operating at Jacobeny and practically predetermines the issue of this battle. The Russians are now free to operate on the flank and rear of the third Austrian army that is trying to prevent the advance of the Russian army from Eastern Galicia into Hungary.

Russians Win in Poland.  
Assuming the offensive again in the Bolimow front, west of Warsaw, the Russians have recaptured the Germans' recently won positions near the village of Goumine, after practically wiping out the defending force. According to to-night's official report, the Germans made two attempts to retrieve their loss, without success. This fighting took place last night.

Further south the Germans also twice began attacks, but were thrown back by the Russian fire before either movement had gained headway.

The only official reference made to-day by army headquarters to the operations in Galicia says that the Germans are using their big guns to attack Tarnow (sixty miles east of Cracow, on the right of the Dunajec River). These attacks, it is stated, have been disorganized by the accurate fire of the Russians.

The Russians at this point have the advantage of being able to employ a shorter range, as their defences line the bank of the river, while the Germans, on the western bank, must fire at a target at least five miles away to reach Tarnow.

Excellent news for Petrograd concerning the situation in Transylvania, however, comes from Rumania. The occupation of Kirilababa Pass, on the boundary of Transylvania and Bukovina, opens the way for an advance into Hungary either on Marmaros-Sziget, in the north of Transylvania, or on the Bistritza River, in Transylvania and Dees. The distance of the Russian advanced position from these towns is about forty miles. The Austrians evidently had made preparations to check the advance of the main Russian column from Kimpoling on Dorna Watra and Jacobeny, and, according to the Rumanian reports, fierce battles are now proceeding at both these points.

But the seizure of the Kirilababa Pass, further to the north, by the second Russian column, exposes the rear of the Austrian force operating at Jacobeny, practically predetermines the issue of this battle and gives the Russians command of the chief pass. The Russians are now free to operate on the flank and rear of a third Austrian army that is trying to prevent their advance from Eastern Galicia into Hungary.

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To-night's official report is silent concerning the movements of the advance columns of the new army of a million men north of the River Vistula, a force which, army officers have professed to believe, was to be used in co-operation with the Grand Duke's troops in the Masuren Lakes region for a further invasion of East Prussia. This reticence is held by some military observers to lend support to the unofficial reports from the front that the Russians have reoccupied the city of Plock, on the north side of the Vistula, and have even crossed the river to the town of Gombin, seven miles to the south. One dispatch, dated Sunday, says the Russians have not actually occupied Plock, in Russian Poland, but no Germans have been there for a fortnight. A few German troops, according to the correspondent, arrived in Plock two

## GERMANS IN POLAND SAID TO BE TRICKED

Unofficial Report States Czar's Army Is Now Behind Enemy.

MOVE WOULD MEAN RELIEF TO WARSAW

City's Defenders Retake the Trenches Captured on Bzura—Germans Shell Tarnow.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Petrograd, Jan. 18.—The Russians are sweeping on westward in Transylvania. While the second column is making the most of its capture of the Kirilababa Pass the main body of the army of invasion, which moved southward from Kimpoling, is fighting fiercely against the opposing Austrians at Watra Dorna and Jacobeny, southeast of Kirilababa, across the narrow projection of Bukovina at its southern tip.

The occupation of Kirilababa Pass opens the way for an advance either on Marmaros-Sziget or on Dees. The distance of the Russian advanced position from these towns is about forty miles.

The Austrians had made preparations to check the advance of the main column on Watra Dorna and Jacobeny, but the seizure of the Kirilababa Pass exposes the rear of the Austrian force operating at Jacobeny and practically predetermines the issue of this battle. The Russians are now free to operate on the flank and rear of the third Austrian army that is trying to prevent the advance of the Russian army from Eastern Galicia into Hungary.

Russians Win in Poland.  
Assuming the offensive again in the Bolimow front, west of Warsaw, the Russians have recaptured the Germans' recently won positions near the village of Goumine, after practically wiping out the defending force. According to to-night's official report, the Germans made two attempts to retrieve their loss, without success. This fighting took place last night.

Further south the Germans also twice began attacks, but were thrown back by the Russian fire before either movement had gained headway.

The only official reference made to-day by army headquarters to the operations in Galicia says that the Germans are using their big guns to attack Tarnow (sixty miles east of Cracow, on the right of the Dunajec River). These attacks, it is stated, have been disorganized by the accurate fire of the Russians.

The Russians at this point have the advantage of being able to employ a shorter range, as their defences line the bank of the river, while the Germans, on the western bank, must fire at a target at least five miles away to reach Tarnow.

Excellent news for Petrograd concerning the situation in Transylvania, however, comes from Rumania. The occupation of Kirilababa Pass, on the boundary of Transylvania and Bukovina, opens the way for an advance into Hungary either on Marmaros-Sziget, in the north of Transylvania, or on the Bistritza River, in Transylvania and Dees. The distance of the Russian advanced position from these towns is about forty miles. The Austrians evidently had made preparations to check the advance of the main Russian column from Kimpoling on Dorna Watra and Jacobeny, and, according to the Rumanian reports, fierce battles are now proceeding at both these points.

But the seizure of the Kirilababa Pass, further to the north, by the second Russian column, exposes the rear of the Austrian force operating at Jacobeny, practically predetermines the issue of this battle and gives the Russians command of the chief pass. The Russians are now free to operate on the flank and rear of a third Austrian army that is trying to prevent their advance from Eastern Galicia into Hungary.

Pluck Reported Taken.  
To-night's official report is silent concerning the movements of the advance columns of the new army of a million men north of the River Vistula, a force which, army officers have professed to believe, was to be used in co-operation with the Grand Duke's troops in the Masuren Lakes region for a further invasion of East Prussia. This reticence is held by some military observers to lend support to the unofficial reports from the front that the Russians have reoccupied the city of Plock, on the north side of the Vistula, and have even crossed the river to the town of Gombin, seven miles to the south. One dispatch, dated Sunday, says the Russians have not actually occupied Plock, in Russian Poland, but no Germans have been there for a fortnight. A few German troops, according to the correspondent, arrived in Plock two

## TAKE FIRST STEPS IN P. S. C. INQUIRY

Claims in to Reorganize Service Commissions.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)  
Albany, Jan. 18.—At the request of Governor Whitman a resolution providing for the investigation of the Public Service Commission by a joint legislative committee was introduced by Senator Elton R. Brown, the majority leader, to-night.

As exclusively announced in The Tribune two weeks ago, the object of the investigation will be to determine if one state-wide commission shall supplant two bodies now existing, to inquire into the workings of the commission generally, and to report to the Legislature any suggestions for legislation the committee may deem necessary.

Senator Brown explained that he expected the committee would complete its investigation and report to the Legislature by February 9.

The committee will be composed of four Senators and five Assemblymen. It will have special counsel, and power to subpoena witnesses